U. S. S. CONSTITUTION
MUSEUM FOUNDATION
BOSTON NAVAL SHIPYARD
BOSTON, MASS. 02129
75/49

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Private Journal
of the
U. S. Frigate Constitution's
Cruise.
On the Coast of Africa
from
December 22 1852 to June 2, 1855

By Commander
Edward Cobb

List of Officers.

Commodore		Isaac Mayo
Commander		John Rudd
Lieutenants		S. F. Hazard
do		B. M. Dove
do		Sam[l] Larkin
do		C. R. P. Rodgers, Flag
do		A. G. Clary
do	went to Marion	~~C. L. M.~~ Donough
Surgeon of the Fleet		M. G. Delaney
Pass[d] Asst. Surgeon		J. L Burtt
Ass[t] Surgeon		J. C. Coleman
Purser		J. H Watmough
Marine Officer Bv[t] Major		N. S. Waldron
*Commodores Secretary	went home	Llewellyn Boyle home
Midshipman.	went to Marion	~~Edw[d]~~ E. Potter
do		W[m] H. Dana
do		W. L. Bradford
do		Aeneas Armstrong
Commodores Clerk	——	Edward Cobb.
Capt. Clerk		W. L. Swazey
Pursers Clerk		R. Reardon
act[g] Boatswain		Ezra Chamberlain
Carpenter		Lewis Holmes
Gunner		A. S. Lewis
Sailmaker		William Bennett.

*Actg. Master Colville Jennett.

John Southard act[g] Masters Mate. Wm. S. Howard, ward S. Smith

Private Journal Navy Yard New York
December 22. 1852.

At 1 P.M. Commander Hudson came on board and put the Ship in Commission, received on board the Marine Guard, Officers & part of the Crew.

At 1.45 P.M. on the 23 Commodore Mayo visited the Ship, when his broad pendant was hoisted; he declined a salute on account of rainy weather, and the ship lying near to the Navy Yard.

From this time until Feby 24th 1853. the Commodore visited and inspected the Ship, having full and undress musters, &c. &c. the Captain and 1st. Lieutenant being on board, and regularly mustering and exercising the Crew at their various duties.

On the 24th. the Pilot came on board at 6.15 A.M. — at 10 A.M. cast off from the moorings, in tow of two Steamers, At 11.20. came to off the Magazine Ellis Island North River. New York.

On the 26th engaged in receiving Powder, and other Armament on board the Ship, — On the 28th the Ship was ready for sea, but the Pilot declined taking her out on account of Fog, and also for the same reason on the 1st. of March.

At 8.20. A.M. on the 2 of March, hove up the anchor and commenced being towed out by the Steamers, At 1.10 P.M. discharged the Pilot and Steamers and put to Sea.

In the Gulf Stream we had heavy winds, ship rolling very heavy and taking in Water fore and aft.

After leaving the Gulf Stream, until arriving near to the Azories Islands, we had pleasant weather, and favourable winds, did not see the Islands, the weather being cloudy, and passed to the South of them.

Came to anchor at Gibraltar at 5 P.M on the 23 of March, on the morning of the 24th, at 11. AM. hoisted the English Ensign at the Fore, and saluted the English Flag with 21 guns, which was returned from the saluting battery on shore. At. 11.30 saluted the American Consul with 9 guns.

At. 1.30 the Commander in Chief left the Ship for the purpose of visiting the Governor of Gibraltar, and upon landing was saluted with 11 guns from the "ragged staff battery," which was returned by us with the same number of guns, and with the English flag flying at the Fore.

The Commander in Chief and Suite, dined with the Governor of Gibraltar on the 27th; entertained on board the Constitution a number of invited guests from the shore on the 28th; and at 6 P.M. of the same day, got underway for Spezzia, where we came to anchor at 4 P.M. on the 8th of April, We found at anchor in the Bay the U.S. Frigate

"Cumberland," bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Stringham, Saluted the Commo's Flag with 13 guns, which was returned by the Cumberland.

At 9.20 on the morning of the 9th we saluted the Sardinian Flag with 21 guns; At. 10.30. the U. S. Fregate Cumberland, saluted the broad pendant of Commodore Mayo with 13 guns, which we returned with the same number.— The following morning the Cumberland got underway, when we exchanged salutes with her, and "three times three"!!

At. 5.30 p.M. on the 11th the Sardinian Ship "Aurora", saluted the pendant of the Commander in Chief, with 13 guns, which we returned.

On the morning of the 12th, the Commander in Chief left Spezzia in his Carriage, for the Marble quarries of Carrara, Having visited the quarries, dined at San Pedro, and journied as far as Pisa; remained at Pisa overnight, and after visiting the objects of interest to be seen there, (Viz, Leaning Tower, Baptistry, Campo Santo, &c) took the Cars for Florence, where he arrived on the evening of the 14th.

The Commander in Chief remained a Week at Florence, having his suite of rooms at the Hotel Britanique; visiting alternately the Academia Belli Arti, the various Museums, and repositories of the Fine Arts, the Palace of the Grand Duke of Tuscany

the great Duomo, or Cathedral; the Studios of Powers, Sculptor Gould, Painter and other American Artists resident here; with promenades daily to the surrounding hills, and to the great resort of the people known as the "Cascine". The band of the Grand Duke performs here, in the evening. The natural and artificial beauty of the place, renders it one of the most delightful places of recreation in Europe.

During the absence of the Commander in Chief, the Ship was being provisioned, watered, and hauled.

On the morning of the 24th of April the Ship got underway for Leghorn, where she arrived at 2 P.M. on the same day. The Commander in Chief joined the Ship at this place, having come by land from Florence to Pisa, and also Lucca on the route) in his Carriage.

At 11 A.M. on the 25th we saluted the Tuscan Flag with 21 guns, which was returned from the shore by the same number. At 1.30 P.M. saluted the American Consul with 9 guns.

Received on board here Bread for the crew, which is now baked at this place for the United States Squadron. After interchanging the usual civilities with the authorities, got underway for Tunis on the 29th having on board the American Consul for

the latter place, Col.r Nicholson.

We anchored in the Bay of Tunis at 2 p.m. on the 6th of May, near to and in sight the ruins of Ancient Carthage.

At 3 p.m. the Tunisian Admiral saluted us in accordance with the stipulations of our treaty with them, by 21 guns, and when he came on the Commander in Chief by 13 guns: both of these salutes were returned by us, with an equal number of guns.

Mr. Noah the former Consul, having been reappointed by us on arrival, the Commander in Chief rendered to him the honors intended for his predecessor Col.r Nicholson.

On the 8th of May, the Commander in Chief entertained on board the Constitution, the American and Tunisian Consuls resident at the Court of the Bey.

We got underway on the evening of the same day, with the Ex Consul on board, for Algiers, where we arrived at 5 p.m. on the 11th. Hoisted a French flag at the fore and fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned, gun for gun, from a battery on shore. At 1.15 p.m. we were visited by the American Consul, whom we saluted with 9 guns.

At 9 a.m. on the 15th the Ex. Consul,

bid the Constitution, to take passage for the U. States. At 1 P. M. the French Steamer in leaving the harbor of Algiers, having on board the Consul of the U. States, hoisted the American Flag at the fore, and he was saluted by us with 6 guns.

On the morning of the 17th the English and Swedish Consuls visited the Constitution, each of whom was saluted by us with 6 guns.

The French authorities were evidently pleased with our appearance in their harbour, and placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, every facility for the use of the Ships, as well as shewing to the Officers personally, great attention.

The Constitution was visited by thousands during her stay, from "low and lowly" and the Commander in Chief entertained on board the Constitution, the French Officers of the Army and Navy.

Probably no port in the Mediterranean has been more improved than has this, in the hands of the French, within the past Twenty years. When the Commander in Chief was last at this place, some Twenty Five years since, vessels were compelled to lay a long distance out from the City, an Artificial harbour has since been created, and vessels of the largest

ents can now be in perfect safety, within pistol shot of the landing.

An abundant supply of good water can always be obtained, and provisions of the best quality are to be had at reasonable prices. The safe harbour, the facility of procuring within it utility and luxury, at reasonable prices; the facility of communication with the U. States, (despatches received at this place from New York, via, French Steamers, which run from France (every five days) in 21 days.) as well as the local attractions of the place render it one of the most delightful resorts in the whole of any within the bounds of the Mediterranean Squadron.

The Constitution left the harbour of Algiers, at 11. 30 on the morning of the 18th. to proceed to her own station, upon the coast of Africa, with the regrets of both the residents, and the visitors.

The Commander in Chief received at Algiers, the announcement of the death of the late President of the United States, the Hon. W. H. Harrison, and on the morning of the 19th, directed that the Jubilee Honors due to his distinguished station, be rendered to his memory.

The Constitution arrived at Gibraltar on the 7th of June, after a passage of 13 days from Algiers, and remained there in comple-

with a large fleet of Merchant vessels, it being utterly impossible to beat through the Straits against a Westerly wind and strong currents.

The American Consul visited the Ship and received a salute of 9 guns.

The U. S. Steam Frigate San Jacinto, came into the harbour on the 5, to her homeward bound, and saluted the broad pendant of the Commander in Chief with 13 guns, which was returned by the Constitution with 9 guns.

At 8 A. M. on the 6th hove up the anchor and got underway for Tangier, (Morocco) where we arrived at 11. A.M. of the same day.

The visit to the Port of Tangier, was occasioned by the tardiness or refusal of the Swedish Consul, in rendering to the memory of our late Vice President of the United States, the Hon. W. R. King, the customary honors due his distinguished rank. The Commander in Chief, having received information of the fact from the American Consul at Gibraltar, touched there on his way to Madeira, in order to enquire into, and adjust the matter, in accordance with the laws of Nations.

The American Consul at Tangier, visited the Ship, and elected to the Commander in Chief

that the matter had been adjusted satisfactorily by the Swedish Consul, having complied with the usual custom upon such occasions. On his leaving the Ship he was saluted with 11 guns. At 12 noon, we saluted the Flag of the Emperor of Morocco with 21 guns which was returned by then gun for gun. At 1 P.M. the Commander in Chief and Suite visited the Governor of Tangier.

We found at this place a large number of Officers on their way to Meroco, among them was a Relative of the Embassy of Morocco, and other dignitaries of the Empire: At the request of the Governor, they were invited to visit the Constitution, and were entertained much pleased with the appearance of the ship and the attentions shown them. At 7 P.M. they left the ship, highly pleased with the Day. The wind shifted, and we stood back for the anchorage: remained at anchor during the day of the 10th, and got underway a second time, at 10. P.M. when, finally had we cleared the bay, the wind shifted, and with the strong current against us, we were compelled to come to anchor again at Tarifa, which we did at 11.30. P.M.

The long continuance of Westerly winds detained us at Gibraltar, until 4 A.M. of the 13, when we came through the Straits in company with 17 Sail that had been detained with the same currents against us, and out of this large fleet, not one was able to keep with

us in point of sailing, although with a good stiff breeze, for in five hours not one that started with us in the morning was in sight.

The ship was visited by several Commanding Officers of the English Squadron in the harbor, — At 8 a.m. on the morning of the 11th. the English line of battle ship "Hannibal", commanded by Lt. Gen. of "Taurus" came in and hoisted the American Ensign at the fore, and fired a salute to the broad pendant of the Commander in Chief, 13 guns which was returned from the Constitution. — The Commander Commanded with the Constitution, though one of his lieutenants came on personal call, from the shortness of his stay; the ship getting under way again in a few hours after her arrival.

We got underway on the 15th. for Madeira, where we arrived at 6. a.m. on the morning of the 18th. having had fair winds and pleasant weather.

We found at Funchal Portuguese Bay, the U.S. Ship of War "Mr. Adams" awaiting the arrival of the Commander in Chief, to be despatched on her homeward bound from the Coast of Africa.

The head quarters of the Commander in Chief was saluted with 15 guns from the "Adams" which we returned with 9 guns. The Commander in Chief left the "Adams" and table to officers and men

[illegible] Portuguese flag, with 21 guns, which were returned by the same number from the [illegible]

The Consul of the Commander in Chief was saluted during the morning from a Portuguese [illegible] (of 13 guns) which came into the harbor; the salute was returned from the Constitution, by an equal number of guns.

The American Vice Consul visited the U.S. and received the Consular salute of 9 guns.

On the 30th, the Commander in Chief visited the "John Adams," to which ship his head quarters was shifted, with a salute of 15 guns; after which the broad pennant was transferred to the Constitution with a salute of 7 guns. On the 31st the Civil Governor and Suite visited the Commander in Chief, when the Portuguese Ensign was hoisted at the fore, and a salute of 17 guns fired; which salute was returned by the same number of guns from the Portuguese Brig of War, in the harbour and having the American Ensign at the fore.

After inspecting the ship's company and quarters with invited guests from the shore, were entertained in the Cabin of the Commander in Chief.

The following [illegible] the Commander in Chief with his staff officers, visited the Portuguese Brig and was saluted by 13 guns, which were returned from the Constitution.

On the 30th the Military Governor and Suite of Madeira, the Count and Countess of Vasconcellos, visited the ship and were received with a salute of 17 guns, after inspecting the ship they were entertained in like manner, by the Comd'r in Chief, to the Civil Governor.

Besides the visits of the Civil & Military Officers of Madeira, many of the residents of Funchal, both Portuguese and English, visited the Ship daily, and were entertained and feted to the full extent of American hospitality and naval courtesy, by the Commander in Chief.

On the 1st of July the Comd'r in Chief gave an entertainment on board the Constitution, at which there was a large number of ladies, who remained on board and danced until a late hour.

On the 2d a large ball was given to the Comd'r in Chief and the Officers of the Constitution, at which were present the Portuguese and French Naval Officers in the Port with a large representation of Officers from the Constitution.

July 3d. Sailed from Funchal at 3 P.M.

July 4th. The crew were allowed a holiday, and to "Splice the Main Brace" in honor of the day. At 12 M. were with colors flying, fired a salute of 21 guns.

in honor of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. At the 3d. fired in for the Island of Santa Cruz, Island of Tenerife, and communicated with the shore by a boat, without coming to Anchor.

At 6.35 AM. on the 11th. July, anchored in the Bay of Porto Grande, Island of St Vincent.

At 8 AM. the American Consul visited the Ship, and upon his leaving was saluted with 9 guns.

At 8 AM. on the 12th. hoisted the Portuguese Flag at the fore, and fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort on shore with the same number. At 10 AM. the Governor of the Island visited the Commander in Chief, and received a salute of 11 guns. At 3.30 P.M. the British Royal Mail Steamer, of the India Line the "Queen of the South", came in the harbor, as she came to she was greeted by the cheering sound of the Englishmen of "God Save the Queen", from the brass band of the Constitution, which compliment was promptly acknowledged by the Officers & passengers of the Steamer.

At 4 P.M. the Commander in Chief sent an Officer on board the Steamer, and invited the Officers and passengers to visit the Constitution, sending boats from the Constitution, for the transmission of the same. The invitation was cordially accepted, and by 5 P.M. there was a large representation of

the Officers and passengers from the Steamer, on board the Constitution; including a large number of Ladies.

Among the visitors to the Constitution were Gen.l Sir Hugh Wheeler, Lord and Lady Russel, and a number of the Officers of the British Army, returning to England upon a visit.

The visitors were conducted through the ship, when dancing commenced upon the Spar Deck, and was not interrupted by the partaking of refreshments, and a display of Fire Works, until 10 P.M: when the visitors returned to the Steamer, with many expressions of thanks for the courtesy extended to them.

July 13th at 9 A.M, the Commander in Chief, visited the shore, having the Brass band to accompany him; after having performed a number of duties there, the Comd.r in Chief returned on board the Constitution, with a number of invited guests from the British Steamer, and Officers from Porto Grande, to an entertainment which had been prepared in his Cabin. At 4 P.M. hoisted the English Ensign at the Fore, and fired a salute of 13 guns, At 4.30, got underway for Porto Praya, Cape de Verde's, where we arrived on the 15th.

Found at anchor here, the U. S.

Also Sch. "John P. Kennedy" of the surveying expedition, under Command Kingsbell. At 1.30 P.M. [illegible] Portuguese Ensign at the Fore, and fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the Commander from the Shore.

On the 19th the U.S. Steamer, "Saranac", also of the Kingsbell expedition, came into the Harbor. The Commander of the Saranac visited the Commander in Chief, at 6.30 P.M. made Signal to get underway, which was answered by us, who she obeyed. Also the Brig "Bainbridge" stood in and came to anchor in Porto Praya. At 10 A.M. on the 20th the Commander in Chief and suite, visited the "Bainbridge" and were received with a salute of 13 guns with the broad pendant at the Main, which was returned with 7 guns from the Constitution. The Commander in Chief reported the condition of the "Bainbridge" to the Department as highly creditable to the Officers and Crew.

From the time of the arrival of the Constitution at Porto Praya, until 5.30 P.M. of the 22nd of July, all hands were busily engaged in watering and provisioning ship: At then got underway for Porto Grande, whether we chained to despatch Mails for, and receive Mail from the United States, which had arrived there since our stay at Porto Praya.

At 6 P.M. on the 22nd, we took in tow the British Schooner "Gauge", bound for Porto Grande

which we found in distress: supplied her with provisions, and brought her safely to anchor in Porto Grande at 1 P.M. on the 27th. Communicated with the shore and got underway the same day at 9 AM.

On the 28th at 5.30 AM. stood off and on the harbor of Porto Praya, communicating with the shore by boat, found the following vessels had come to anchor in our absence; Ship of War Ships "Vincennes", Brig "Porpoise", and Schooner "Penguin" Capt. of the Kinggold Expedition.

At 8 A.M. Commander Kinggold visited the Commander in Chief, At 9 AM. filled away on our Southern course, and arrived at the "Isles de Los" at 12.30 P.M. on the 4th of August. Remained here upon business connected with the interests of American Merchants, until 3 P.M. of the 9th of August, when we got underway and arrived at Sierra Leone, at 5 P.M. on the 10th.

At 8 AM. on the 11th an English Brig of War saluted the Commander in Chief, with 11 guns, having the American Flag at the Fore; we hoisted the English Flag at the Fore, and returned the salute gun for gun.

At 9. A.M. hoisted the English Flag at the Fore and fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the same number from the

shore.

The Commander in Chief appointed for this place, a Consul; an American Citizen, and found to be a leader upon the Coast of Africa, Mr Capt. John E Smith, having been duly installed in office, he received the Consulate salute of 9 guns, at 2 p.m., on the 12th August. At 1.30 p.m. on the 12th the English Governor of Sierra Leone (Mr Kennedy) visited the Commander in Chief, and received a salute of 15 guns. At 2 p.m. the Spanish Consul General also visited the Commander in Chief, and received a salute of 11 guns.

On Sunday the 13th of August, the Commander in Chief and Suite, breakfasted with Governor Kennedy, and also attended divine service with him at 10 A.M. The Marine Guard, Bugle Band, and Boys, were also sent on shore to attend the same.

The Commander in Chief finds the Colony of Sierra Leone, very much improved since his visit here in 1844: The evidences of substantial comfort and in some cases of luxury, is a sure, guarantee of a healthy enterprise among the Colonists, and of an adequate reward for their labor. He does not however approve of the mode of Colonization here.

At 3 P.M. got underway for Fernando Po, where we arrived at 12.30 P.M. on the 19th.

At noon on the 20th hoisted the Spanish Ensign at the Fore and saluted it with 21 guns,

which was returned from the shore with the same number. On Sunday the 21st. the Commander in Chief and Aid, dined on shore with President Roberts of the Liberian Republic.

On the 22d. President Roberts visited the Commander in Chief, when the Liberian Flag was hoisted at the Fore, and a salute of 13 guns fired.

On the 23d the Commander in Chief entertained on board the Constitution, President Roberts, and suite, with the Government Officers resident at Monrovia. At 8 A.M. on the 25th hove up the anchor and got underway for Sierra Leone. Monrovia like Sierra Leone, has made most rapid strides in population, in the cultivation of the Mechanic Arts, and in the great safety of a new Republic, the "cultivation of the soil" within the past few years. The people seem generally to have turned their attention to the building up of the place, in such a manner, as will tell to the generation after them, that their fathers intended Monrovia, should be the "Model City of Africa". The houses are generally of wood, some also of brick, with others in the course of erection, two stories in height, but presenting an appearance of neatness and comfort, that is

not to be surpassed in many of our country towns in the United States. The streets are regular and broad, but as yet unpaved. Several churches and school houses are erected, and the morals and education of the rising race, are probably as much cultivated and attended to, as can be found in any community of corresponding size.

The intercourse with England by Steamers, semi Monthly, not only afford the inhabitants of Liberia, the means of procuring every article of necessity and luxury that they may desire, but keeps them constantly informed in regard to the affairs of Europe and America in a few weeks and even days, after the transaction. It is to be feared that the foresight of the British, in putting a line of Steamers upon this coast will, in a great measure, deprive the merchants of the United States, in engaging in profitable competition with the English, for this most flourishing and growing trade.

We anchored at Sinoe at 4 P.M. on the 27th. Sinoe is now a flourishing town; when the Commander in Chief, was last here in 1844, it was little more than a wilderness of rank undergrowth, and vegetation, having a few huts interspersed through the bush, now it holds rank among the first of these native African towns. Finding affairs quiet at Sinoe, we made sail again at 6 P.M. on the 28 and arrived at the Maryland Colony of Harper

Cape Palmas, at 3. 15 p.m. on the 29th.

At 10 a.m. on the 30th hoisted the Liberian Ensign at the fore, and fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the same number from the Fort, at 11 a.m. on the 31st the Commander in Chief, with a number of the Officers of the Constitution, attended the ceremony of ordination of the Rev Mr Scott, (White) by the Rt. Rev.d Bishop Payne, (White) of Virginia; accompanied by a detachment of the Marine Guard, Seamen, and the Brass Band;

At 1 p.m. the Governor of Cape Palmas, visited the Commander in Chief, and received a salute of 15 guns. On the 2d, the Commander in Chief entertained on board the Constitution, the Governor & Judge of the Colony, the Government Officers, and Missionaries resident at this Station.

The Colony at Cape Palmas under the fostering and protecting care of the American Colonization Society, are doing well, and have fully proven, that with enterprize and perseverance, the colored man may not only make money enough to save a sufficient sum, to give his children a fair start in the world: but find abundant opportunities of doing among them.

The part of Cape Palmas

[illegible] visited, and [illegible] "Rolling Country" [illegible] is generally to be found upon this coast, rendering it not only a more romantic and beautiful, but healthy place of residence.

At 1.30 P.M. on the 1st of September, got underway from Cape Palmas and came to at 1.30 P.M. the same day, off the Grand River, about 12 miles distant.

The Commander in Chief having been requested by the Governor of Cape Palmas, as well as by the Native tribes adjoining, to interfere and settle a difficulty existing for some three years past, between the Barbo tribe settled upon the left bank and the Grebo tribe settled upon the right bank of the Grand River.

This war had been carried to such an extent among these fierce people, that the usual course of trade had been interrupted along the coast, and in many ways proved inimical to the interests of American Colonists in that quarter.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Constitution the Commander in Chief sent on shore a herald, with a "Pash" or present, to the Kings of the Tribes.

The Grebo tribe gladly accepted the offer of mediation, but the fierce Barbos, indeed, hoisted the messenger of peace, threatening to [illegible]

him to halt should he return to him, and at the same time beckoning to receive the Despatches from us & sending us word to "come on, the way made". Upon this being done we hoisted a white flag indicating a wish for hostility rather than of peace.

At 8.30 A.M. on the morning of the 5th an expedition, consisting of five Boats, fully armed, and manned, left the Ship commanded by the following Officers, viz. Baine Comm.r. Ware with his Asst. Med. Surgeon, and Secretary. Lieut. Commander Judd, Launch, (in which was a 12 lb. howitzer,) Five Barges, Sea Gull 1st Cutter, and the Water Witch to Pilot. Midn.r Bier. The above boats containing a detachment of Seamen and Marines, in all upwards of "Two Hundred Men"

When having neared the beach as much as the heavy surf would permit, the same hoisted and sent on shore again, bearing the "White Flag" in the hope of adjusting the difficulty without bloodshed, but the same defiance was witnessed by the Natives of the Barbeis, daring us to land, stating they were ready for War, &c. &c.

The Commander in Chief, wishing to intimidate them, threw a few "Rockets" over the

town, to drive the Women and Children to the shelter of the forest; and from the Trenches they threw a few shells over their houses.

After several of their huts had been demolished, they became very much frightened, and not understanding the use of the "long guns" (as they termed it,) on by seeing the execution it was doing among them, the Old King cried out "Run and hoist the White flag, or they will kill the whole of us." They humbly begged pardon for having provoked hostilities, and expressed their willingness for peace.

On the following day a deputation from each tribe together with Two of the Native Chiefs who we had brought down from Cape Palmas, assembled in the Cabin of the Commander in Chief to form the Constitution, and with him "Smoke Palaver" was accompanied with "Shaking of Hands" going through various ceremonies to make the Law, the want of which for the first Time, had caused so much distress & bloodshed among them.

The various tribes of the two tribes having been settled, we called to each other, dined together in the Cabin, and received from the Commander in Chief a vast many presents.

On the morning of the 6th the

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We arrived on the 11th inst. at Goree for the Dutch settlement of Elmina about 12 miles distant from this town where we arrived at 3.30 p.m. the same day.

At 5 P.M. we saluted the Dutch Governor at the Fort with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort as usual.

At 9 A.M. the Commander in Chief visited the Governor when the American Ensign was hoisted at the Fort, and a salute of 13 guns fired, upon his landing: the salute was returned from the Constitution, gun for gun, with the United States Flag at the Fort.

The Commander in Chief was then conducted to shore with the Dutch Governor, and after leaving the shore at 3 P.M. was again saluted with 13 guns, which was returned from the Constitution, with the same number.

This Colony under the subjection of the Dutch, boasts the Cleanliness of any place that we have visited. The fort is a remarkable neat piece of Fortification having been built early in the 15th Century: Mounting 31 guns. It has a handsome parade ground in Architectural beauty and Commands entirely the Factories to the landings. A number of the houses are substantially built

of brick and stone: the streets are regularly laid out, & it has a light on either side and every thing in fort, evidencing the immense labour expended here, by this enterprizing people.

At 9 A.M. on the morning of the 16th, got underway for the English Settlement of "Cape Coast Castle" where we arrived at 11.30 A.M. of the same day.

At 1.45 P.M. fired a salute of 21 guns with the English ensign at the Fort, which was returned from the Fort on shore, by the same number.

At 10.50 A.M. on the 17th of September the Commander in Chief visited the shore, when the American Ensign was hoisted at the Fort and a salute of 11 guns fired. This flag was kept flying during the day, the salute was returned from the Constitution with the English ensign hoisted at the Fort. The Commander in Chief with a number of the officers of the Constitution, dined on shore at the Fort, with the Lieut Governor of Cape Coast Castle, Mr Conrad Fishmakers, at 2 P.M. and returned on board ship at Sunset.

At 10 A.M. on the 18th at 2 P.M. the same hospitality was extended to the Commander in Chief, and the officers of the Constitution, by the Military Commandant of the Fort Captain Hagan.

At 10 A.M. the Lieut Governor,

to officers of the Army and Navy, and the Civil officers of the Crown, were invited to an entertainment given on board the Constitution by her Officers.

The Gun Deck was handsomely decorated with Flags and ornamental designs, with tables spread, and heavily laden with choice Viands, for the accommodation of the guests. About the hour of 1 P.M. the English Ensign was hoisted at the Fore, and saluted with 21 guns. About 2 P.M. the Ship's Company sat down to dinner, at which time the entertainment was graced by the "Musical and Dramatic" performances of the Assembled Tars, and the Constitution's Band. The greatest harmony and sociability was evinced between the English Officers and Citizens, during this time, the ties of relationship which unite and bind the two Great Nations.

Several of the English Officers remained on board the Ship during the night and returned to the fort the following morning, after having breakfasted with the Commander in Chief.

At 10.30 A.M. on the 20th inst. the Steamer Queen was descried at 4.30 P.M. on the following day, Queen is reported to be the Cunard and Line, and having the Duke of Wellington on board. At 5 P.M. on the 22d the English and

Such Ensigns were hoisted at the fore of the Constitution, and each flag saluted with 21 guns, which salutes were returned gun for gun, from the forts on shore with the American Ensign flying.

The Commander in Chief, two Aides and Secretary with the English Consul Mr. Saunderson, and the remaining time a few hours stayed on board of H.B.M. when we immediately got under way for Lagos, passing Sierra Leone at 11 A.M. on the 23d, Cape Palmas at 10.30 on the 24th and Whydah during the night of the same, when we arrived at Lagos at 4.15 P.M. on the 25th. Found at anchor here the English Ships of War Steamers "Clio" and "Bonetta" with the Brig of War "Water Witch," The Commanders of the vessels of War called on the Commander in Chief, as soon as we came to anchor, which visits were returned by the Commander in Chief the following morning. At 2.30 P.M. on the 26th we got underway for the Island of Fernando Po, where we arrived at 3.45 P.M. on the 29th.

Found at anchor here the English men of War Steamer "Bonetta" the Commander of the Steamer called upon the Commander in Chief, shortly after we arrived which visit was returned by the Commander in Chief the following day.

Here the time of the vessel at the

Constitution until the 1st of October, all hands were busily engaged in making ship ready for sea. At 2 got underway for Sodus Bay where the American Fur Co had a missionary settlement and we anchored at 3.30 PM on the 10th. On the 11th the Comm. in chief visited the settlement, some 12 miles distant from the anchorage, when after remaining a few hours and offering his services to the Rev Mr. Walker & Mr. Ford, he returned on board ship at 9 P.M.

At 5. 15 on the 12th got underway for St Thomas At 8.30 A.M. on the 14th came to in "Charlotte Amalie" Harbour of St Thomas. The Commander in Chief visited the Governor of the port. Communication with the Portuguese authorities at the town of Villa de Praia in the Island of Terceira was opened by the Government Officials, & on the 15th got underway & stood to the S & E.

At 40 minutes past Midnight on the 21st, [illegible] to the South [illegible] At 6.40 A.M got underway, at 8.40 A.M gave Away and made all sail in chase of a Schooner, at 10.30 A.M. set the sail in hope of increasing our rate of sailing. At 3 P.M, finding that pursuit was in vain, the Schooner no doubt being a Steamer and having a much faster rate of sailing with the wind abeam than we had.

The crew having been pretty busily employed during the greater part of the day in "making sail and taking it" the Commander in Chief ordered the "Main Brace to be Spliced".

At 8.45 P.M. on the 28th, sighted the British Brig of War "Crane", from which the Commander visited this ship, by which we received the dispatches. Anchored, this day at anchor at Kalenda.

At 8.30 A.M. on the 29th came to off Kalenda. The Commander in Chief visited the shore. This has been, and in fact is now a considered the most dangerous and disagreeable, and seemed to think that the English and Americans had much better attend to their own business, and not interfere with his slave trade.

At 4 P.M. on the 30th got underway for Loanda, which we arrived at 9.30 P.M. on the same day.

The following morning the Commander in Chief, with a number of Officers of the boats division, visited the shore, they called upon the Governor General. They were well received, after staying some time and obtaining but very little information, which seemed to be withheld, they returned on board

Ship, at 3. P.M. got underway and stood to the South.

On the morning of the 5th of December discovered a Schooner on the Southern bay, fired a gun, and hoisted English colors, boarded her with a boat and brought her under our lee, when she hove to the Steamer U.S. Corwin, from San Juan, and after the Commander in Chief had visited her, found her suspicious nature, to be fully authorized in sending a prize crew on board with a Master and two additional men in charge, and from the following statements it will appear that she was a fitting one. Sent and sent to the U. States.

When boarded by the Officer of the boat Detention, she was about forty miles to the Southward of San Juan and about six miles from Shoal Bay.

Statement of Boarding Officer and numbers of men, which was sent to Capt. Pickering Comdg at Sound.

On boarding the American Schooner H.S. Kennedy this morning, I found her papers informal and irregular and I sent her boat on board the Schooner Corwin and that he had sent it to Victoria. I then proceeded to examine the vessel and cargo & the Papers found, & closed. The Vessel cleared in ballast, and on offering to the Capt. he made no further objection; and the four consigned

as nothing except the bunks & forecastle appeared to have been used recently, and no fire in the stove, such as would be required to cook the food for slaves.

Upon opening the hatches I found a deck of some hundred boards laid upon them and carefully upon the tiers of casks, which when removed revealed tanks containing fresh water, and several thousand gallons of water. The fore peak usually occupied by the crew had no bunk but appeared to have been used for the slaves, but the crews quarters were next to the cabin.

I found three persons on board, whose names were not on the ship's list, and the Captain informed me that they were passengers he had taken on board at Loanda, and that he had given a passage to Bonny. ——— Two of them told me that they resided at Loanda, a short time since in the house of Senor Pedro, from whom they took notes on their way to Loando, the other was a Cabin passenger, and afterwards by a mate of the vessel. I had many conversations with them in the course of which he told me he was a native of Africa, that a few years he had been victimized in a Portuguese vessel called the Don Quixote by the English Cruizers and had been sent on shore by

hundred dollars or more, chiefly in American

Spain and the Havannah, and a Summer on the coast of

also found letters directed to Rio de Janeiro, and

commission for some Masonic degree in the lodge

to him without examination.

The Captain and Mate stated

they had carried a hundred barrels of provisions

[illegible] and showed the entries in the Log Book to prove
[illegible] who had shown him a letter from the owners
of the vessel, authorizing him to demand it; but he did
not take any notice of it, although he
admitted that this Don Guillermo was pursuing
down to him.

Upon privately examining the Cook
Steward, the most positively assured that no

[illegible]

on [illegible] of the voyage
to Islands as follows;

at Cabenda. The two passengers came on board, who said they had come out in the Sarah Hope, and after remaining there two days, they had sailed for the Congo. In the meantime they had discovered [illegible] brandy, had pumped and injured the water, as soon as [illegible] with sweet water, while doing this the Captain urged [illegible] the slaves on board.

While in the Congo a boat came off and communicated in Spanish with the Captain a[illegible] some of the Louisiana. They sailed from the C[illegible]

[illegible]

When the Constitution was discovered [illegible]

... head this morning, the Captain examined
... with his glass, and declared the ...
... to be ... in the Congo, where he formerly
... Upon this ... the ...

The Story of the Cook.

... but he was evidently unwilling to
... he knew. — I found in the chest of
... and the Indians ...

... two of the Seamen on board the
... declare that they know him well,
... he commanded, and saw the slaves taken
... board. — The Captain or some of his men also
... that while in the Congo, they had seen
... This was the
... of American Model in the Congo, that afternoon,

he was convinced that she was a Slaver.

The Captain of the N. J. Gamb[illegible]
stated that the Surgeon [illegible]
[illegible] Dr Dalton, a [illegible]
to land and the Master [illegible]
showed no [illegible]
me that the Captain [illegible]
to prove his [illegible]
heard Mumford [illegible]
deny me of receiving her cargo."

The U. S. [illegible]

The Cook and Steward most explicitly declare

The Log Book also makes the following record

The Sch[r] sailed on the 29[th]. There is no

it must have been a work of great labor. The

[illegible]

Additional Memoranda Nov.r 7th 1805.

On the arrival of the Constitution at

gone to England, but first an interview

must be attended to.

statement of

the suspension of the

effects from the Forces

the getting up the Cypher

for

it in the Caboose House,

Both Irwin and Mathews the Cook, s

had a red ribbon.

The name of the Pilot that took

to sea is supposed to be Nelso, the crew were

ch slaves

I was informed at Umbig by the Com

of H. B. M. Sloop of War Spitfire

at Kabenda, to whom the master of the Schoone

pretends to have delivered the hundred barrels

and Irwin state that during the six days the

At 9.30, A.M. on the 4th of Nov.r ordered the

At 5 P.M. hauled down the C

shown her colors to our satisfaction) and

and on board, and got underway, the Prize

"A", which visit was returned by

the Brig.

At 4.45 p.m. on the 7th the Marion

in the harbour of St Paul de Soando, saluted

the Fort at the rate of 13 guns from

the Marion. At 5 a.m. on the 8th came to

the harbour of St Paul de Soando, saluted

the Fort

guard

"Iowa" visited the Ship of the Commodore and was received with the usual honors, and on the Portuguese Flag at the Fore was saluted with 19 guns, a salute of 15 guns was intended, but a greater number was fired. The Portuguese Brig of War saluted with 15 guns, and the American Flag at the Fore. The English and American Vessels were also saluted with 9 guns each after anchoring the Ship the Commodore and Suite visited the English and American Consuls and then returned on board the Ship, where entertainment in the Cabin of the Commander in Chief.

All kinds provisions and fruit in abundance can be obtained at reasonable prices, The Water with which the Town and vessels are supplied is procured from the River Bengo about 8 miles from the town, and can be had in any quantity, it being brought alongside in boats by the natives at 1 a cent per gallon.

At 9 A.M. "Iowa" got underway for St Paul de Loanda and arrived at 3 P.M. and moored with the English Consul on the Fore and Portuguese on the Starboard Quarter, at which time the Forts commenced firing salutes which were returned by the Ships of War and a salute of 9 guns.

At 10 A.M. on the 30th the Commodore

on board the Ship for the purpose of visiting the Governor of the Island, upon landing he was saluted with 21 guns from the Battery on "Indian Hill".

During our Stay at this place the Commander in Chief visited Napoleon's Tomb, the Prison, the Governors residence in the Country and on the 1st of Dec. the Commander in Chief with several invited Officers from the Constitution dined with his Excellency Governor Brown at "Plantation House".

At 7.30 P.M. on the 3. Governor Brown and Staff, visited the Commander in Chief, he was received with the usual honors and a salute of 17 guns fired, with the English Flag at the fore; after inspecting the Ship the Governor and Staff, with other invited guests from the Shore, including many Army Officers, were entertained in the Cabin of the Commander in Chief; during the evening the "Dramatic Corps" of the Constitution varied the entertainment by their performances, and by the applause with which they were greeted evidently pleased the guests, it being their second and unexpected. Dancing then commenced on the Quarter deck, and was kept up with spirit until a late hour, all acknowledging it was the most delightful evening they had spent since they left the shores of the United States, which long be remembered with pleasure.

Visit from the Governor Lieutenant

to the Commander in Chief a few hours without charge, for the school of Mines, for the use of the Officers Squadron. (St Helena established by the Compy 1805)

U. S. S. N. in the 4 of Dec. on midway for Nagasaki. — News having been received at St Helena, previously to our departure in the Japanese seas, under the Command of Commodore M. C. Perry, U S. N. on the 5th all hands being called to muster, the following letter from the Commander in Chief, was read to the assembled Officers and Crew, announcing the forming the plan of proceedings of the Japan Expedition, after the reading the Crew requested permission to give three Cheers, for the Japan Expedition which was granted, and given with a hearty good will.

The following is the letter read.

Flag Ship Constitution
At Sea. Dec.r 5th. 1854.

Sir

The Commander in Chief desires to make known to the Crew of the Constitution that the Naval Expedition under Commodore Perry has succeeded in gaining a communication with Japan, under the most favourable auspices.

The Squadron having arrived in Jeddo

Bay. The vexatious restrictions to which other vessels had been most unjustly subjected were successfully resisted, and on the 14th of July Commodore Perry landed with Fifty Officers and Three hundred men, and held an interview with the Imperial Counsellors, empowered to receive, in the name of the Emperor, the communication from the President of the United States. In this interview the Japanese Princes were informed that in order to give their government ample time for deliberating on the propositions contained in the President's letter, the Squadron would return to China for five or six months and would expect to find the Emperors reply awaiting their second visit.

On the 17th of July the Squadron sailed, Commodore Perry having been duly informed that the letter of the President had been received by the Emperor at Yeddo, and would be considered and replied to in a favourable and friendly spirit.

Commodore Perry arrived in July for the purpose of joining the expedition in the Spring following and hopes to find at that time the ratification of the Treaty by the Government to this expedition.

I am very respectfully
Your Obd't Serv't
Samuel C. Reid, Jr.
Flag Lieut. African Squ.

Copy of
Commodore Perry
to Commander Reid
Constitution

The following extract is from the Secretary of the Navy's letter received at Porto Praya Jany 1st. 1854.

"In reply to your letter you are informed that the Department is gratified with the tone and spirit evinced by you in the desire to co-operate with Commodore Perry in Japan, and regrets that it cannot avail of your services, as tendered.

"The Department is without information from Com.° Perry touching the necessity of additional force in the East Indies and China seas, added to which it would be embarrassing to diminish the force on the coast of Africa, by taking away more than one half the force required by Treaty Stipulations.

Should any thing occur however, rendering it necessary to add to Commodore Perry's Command, your application to join him shall receive careful consideration."

At 10 A. M. on the 18th exchanged numbers with the U. S. Ship Perry.— The Ship under the broad pendant of the Comd.r in Chief mounts 13 guns which was returned with 3 guns from the Constitution. At 1.30 P. M. on the 19th came to off Hiogo the Perry also came to anchor.

At 10.15 on the 20th the Commander

on Board all the vessels of the U.S. Squadron
[illegible] the Flag hoisted was saluted by the [illegible]
a Salute of 13 guns, after which the Broad pendant
was transferred to the Constitution with a salute of 15
guns.

On the 21st the Commodore gave a Ball on board
the Ship to which [illegible] of the Officers of the Squadron
[illegible] on the 6th of January 1804. Soon
after which the Blue Peter was hoisted. On the same
day the U.S. Ship "Essex" arrived, having left the
United States in October, and saluted the Broad pendant
of the Commander in Chief with 13 guns which was
returned with [illegible]

On the 9th a Portuguese Sloop of War
came into the Bay and saluted with 11 guns which
the American Flag at the Fore which was returned from
the Fort with the same number, the Portuguese Flag at
the Fore.

On the 13th news arrived of the death of the Queen
of Portugal. The amicable relations happily existing between
Portugal and the United States, the Commander
in Chief being desirous to order every mark to her memory
caused the Colors of the Constitution to be hoisted
at half mast, for three days, and twenty one minute
guns to be fired at noon of the 14th inst. On the 15th
the Commander in Chief having received a communication
from the Marechal Comte de Villa de Praia, informing

from that the funeral services of her Majesty the late Queen of Portugal, would take place at the Cathedral on the 16th inst, The Commander in Chief and suite desirous of rendering the last and tribute to the memory of their August Sovereign, proceeded to the Cathedral with His Excellency the Military Governor of St. Iago, and the President of the Municipal Chamber, with other distinguished Members and Officers of the Portuguese authorities, when the funeral service was performed with all the imposing ceremony that Catholic countries are noted for.

At 4.30 P.M. on the 19th got underway for the Isle of Sal, at 5 P.M. on the 22 came to off the Town of Santa Maria, (Isle of Sal.)

On the 23 the Commander in Chief visited the Shore and offered his services to the Officers and Crew of the Portuguese Barque that was lying there, which was accepted. Received on board 21 of the crew to take passage to Porto Grand, where they would have greater facilities for getting passage to Europe and the United States.

At 4.30 on the 23 got underway for Porto Grand, where we arrived at 4 P.M. on the 24th inst.

At 9 A.M. on the 25th the Commander in Chief and suite visited the Shore, having a large detachment of Boats and Marines, accompanied the

to Port Royal, for the purpose of target practice;
the landing the Sailors & Marines of Small arms and
Rifles, with the Regiment were formed under the direction
of Commander Judd and Brevet Major Holden and
marched to the Governors residence, where they formed in
line, the Commander in Chief and Staff, accompanied
by the Governor and several Colonial Officers, reviewed
the line the Band playing an appropriate march, they
then moved to the ground allotted for practice, the
12 Howitzer with her crew was also taken on shore, and
after an hours firing they returned to the boats, and
were landed for the Ship; The two Targets showing
evidences of good skill.

On the 30th the English Steamers
[illegible] Thames, sailed in ballast, being not found
to be in full force of the Constitution. On the afternoon
of the 31st the Commander in Chief sent invitations to
the Officers and passengers on board, and on shore to the
Governor and Staff, inviting them to a Theatrical &
Musical Soiree; The Quarter Deck was handsomely
decorated with the Flags of all the nations and
the Band was in attendance, & Officers and
passengers from the Steamer, with the guests from the
Shore numbering a large number of Ladies from the Steamer
[illegible] the visitors over the Ship, the
Governor & Staff from shore [illegible]

and a number of officers of the British Army, bound to the Cape of Good Hope to join their respective Corps. After the Dramatic entertainment the dark and cloudy evening commenced on the after deck of the vessel until 11 P.M. when the visitors returned to the shore and Steamer, evidently much pleased with the entertainment and the courtesy extended to them.

On the following day the Governor General of the Cape of Good Hope, Colonel Sutherland and Suite visited the Commander in Chief; he was received with a salute of 13 guns from the English Troops at the Fort. The Commander-in-Chief with his suite returned his visit at 3. P.M. of the same day.

The Steamer remained at Port until the 1st of Feb. during which time the most friendly intercourse and interchange of hospitalities were given and received by us, making their visit to the Colonies at all times long to be remembered with pleasure.

On the morning of the 4th an English Steamer arrived from Glasgow bound to Australia with troops on board. The Steamer remained in Port until the 8th during which time the Commander was repeatedly visited by the Lady and Gentlemen Passengers, and on the evening of the 7th they were entertained by the Musical performances of the Officers of the Troops, formed on board the ship. The 69th are a fine

being deeply affected from the remarks, fired 6 times, and finally a whole broadside.

During our stay at this Island the ... obtained here at fair prices. Water cannot be ... here in sufficient quantities to supply a large ship.

On the morning of the 23rd ... for Sta Catharina where we arrived the ... of the Island the U.S. Ship ... for a cruise on the South Coast.

At 10 A.M. on the 4th of March, got ... for the Island of St. Nicholas where we arrived ... on the morning of the 5th, hove to and sent a boat ... the Pilot on board to conduct us into ... Ship Lobos from the U. States ... to be here, found she had sailed for the Island ... of Maio on the 4th, sailed away and made all sail ... for the Isl of Maio where we arrived the next morning ... hove to and sent a boat to communicate with the ... shore or to see the Sloop's boat coming off ... for that the Brig had sailed, she returned to ... ship we sailed away for Porto Praya where we ... arrived on the 9th and found at anchor here the Brig ... Lobos with a mail for us also found at anchor ... the Portuguese Brig of War Conde de Rio Maior ... the Admiral the Commander in Chief.

at 6 P.M. and received a salute of 21 guns, which was returned for the Gallery on shore with the same number.

At 11.30 A. Commodore Chauncey with his flag flying in the "Constellation" and was saluted with 13 guns, which was returned with the same number from the ship. At 12 M. the Stars and Stripes of the "Erie" and was saluted with 13 guns which was returned from the Constellation with the same number. The Stars and Stripes

At 8 A.M. on the 3 inst. got under way and stood off and on the harbour, at 10. A.M. the Commodore with Capt. Reed left the ship to the Erie Squadron which the Flag Ship, which was the signal for Squadron. At 12.30 the Officers Squadron and Staff visited the Commodore in Chief on board, after which the ships and the harbour, saluted him with 13 guns the Stars and Stripes

At 1 P.M. on the 5 inst. got under way for the Grand Canal, the fleet arrived at 30 P.M. on the 6th anchored in the harbour and remained there during the morning of the 8. the Commodore in Chief with Officers visited, and returned the same evening; At 6.30 P.M. got underway for Put in Bay, where we arrived at 5 A.M. on the 11th, fired a salute to the U.S. Ship Marion, she saluted

Under.

At 9.50 P.M. saw the Flag Officer. At 1.30 P.M. the Flag Officer went Shoreward from the Ship's side with Captain [illegible] and at 3 P.M. I got under way for Captain Bay, the Flag Officer & the Commodore having left the Ship.

At 4.30 P.M. on the 12th got under way for Castle Bay and [illegible] at 7.30 P.M. in the Bay of Tejeo and found a Boat there. At 3.30 P.M. the Boat returned from Shore, and at 5 P.M. we left the Bay of Tejeo bound. At 9 A.M. on the 17th the Flag Officer landed upon the Authorities on Shore.

This Island having been discovered by [illegible] Subjects of the Colony of New Zealand, and now known as the Island of Auckland in Victoria, Queen Land had been and that the Commander in Chief of the Squadron in the Pacific, and upon the arrival of [illegible] to take the first opportunity of [illegible] the Natives [illegible] the Commander in Chief [illegible] the Island, and first [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

requested a "Palava" to try and settle the difficulties,

in Chief, he was received with a salute of 15 guns,

when all assembled in the Cabin of the Commander

in Chief, who although confined to his bed with

by his advice and admonition to reconcile the

to each other, after much "Palava" and entertainment

of "Plenty Water" according to the usual custom

by the several parties, wherein they stipulated not to engage

or trespass upon the property of their neighbours, but to

live in peace and good fellowship, having free intercourse

with each other, & the term "Crushed" was

abused, and each and every one seemingly highly gratified

their long standing dispute.

Mr Abbott an American merchant having complained by letter to the Commander in Chief that the Natives at Tonga had robbed him of property to a large amount, and otherwise materially injured him, and also his representing the facts to the Governor of the Town instead of laying it first and punishing the offenders, they seemed then, and shewing treated with contempt his complaints, to see what justice was done. Upon this application a Boats crew were armed on the 5th September, to proceed on shore and four Other Officers, to endeavour to settle the difficulty existing between the Natives and the people of Rock Town.

After landing the Party, Headmen were summoned to meet at the Mission House to hold a "Palaver". The King and his principal Chiefs to the number of twenty assembled, when Mr Abbott laid his complaints before the King, in presence of the Officers of the Constellation, the King promised the same, but Mr Hodges astonished the Headmen and other Mr Abbott being willing to let it be all made up and on the King promising his word that for the future his people should not molest the Missionary, that all effects should be furnished, that hereafter there should be no

cause for complaint, that he was pleased that
[illegible] the time to come he would endeavour to do so as in
his people. That W^m Thom would soon be able to
[illegible] in Chief. Having shook hands all round, the
Pilot left us, [illegible] Red and returned to the Ship.

At 6.30 P.M. on the 18th got under
[illegible] on the 21st of July passed "Elmina", at 4 P.M.
[illegible] ted with the shore by one of our boats.

At 3.30 P.M. on the 22d got under
[illegible] at 2 P.M. on the 23
[illegible] Salem, having lost both anchors and chains,
[illegible] with a Cable and Anchor.

At 8.30 A.M. on the 25th got under
while sailing along the coast of Dutch Guiana discovered a Schooner [illegible] French Colours as a decoy, hove to and sent a boat
on board of each vessel, one [illegible] the
[illegible] vessels, the boat returned, filled away
and stood on our course.

At 3 P.M. on the 26th hove to off

Algiers and Tunis, 1 Sardinian and 2 English vessels.

Every thing being found formal and correct, on board of this fleet, we set sail on the morning of the 4th, came to off Whydah, found at anchor two several Portuguese vessels, but as for us could be certain of no trade.

The Slave trade as far as I can learn, and from what I received from different sources, the slave trade is carried on to a considerable extent, and the American Flag too often prostituted for that purpose; the law inviolable being observed to a foreign flag, as we assert for our own country, as soon as the suspected vessel is sighted, a change of nationality is made, the vessels being invariably provided with two sets of papers by which means our right of search is cut off, and only to be achieved by an English cruiser, too often have I heard of vessels with a cargo of Negroes from the coast.

The King of Dehomey who resides near this place and is the most powerful of any in this country, is able with his natural powers, in case of want to keep the field about twenty thousand with Slaves for settlement, he is assisted in his wars by several white traders who reside here, who have great influence over the minds

of the most favorable moment for this purpose, and
while there at the same time, I may state as no
ship, as have been seen in the immediate records
of this place.

A French Merchant Barque having
let go her anchor, and after by the Commander
in Chief for the same purpose, it was twice
and after time enough to have it, he was working
complied with the request, by sending a boat with
a sufficient force, when they let go the second the
last anchor, for which the Frenchman expressed his
many thanks. After the boats returning, we
having no further business here, we got
underway at 2.30 P.M. on the 27th of June

At 5.30 P.M. came to off "Ushi"
boarded the English Barque Palmerston.

At 5 A.M. on the 28th got underway,
left the Port at 7.30 A.M. and came to
off Sagos Town at 2 P.M. of the same day

At 10 A.M. on the 31st the Consul
visited the Ship, he was received with a
salute of guns. The English Flag at the Fore.

At 1 P.M. the Kings of Sagos
Town with his principal Chiefs, by whom
visited the Commander in Chief, he was received
with all the honors due to his distinguished rank

and a salute of 13 guns fired, with the Kings flag hoisted at the Fort, after ascertaining the interest manifested by the Chiefs, this night with the tables and several Articles of the Constitution were explained to the Chiefs of the Commander in Chief. — After dinner - by means of an Interpreter a native of Lagos, who was educated in Sierra Leone, and now Collector of the Kings revenues the Commander in Chief drew up an agreement, to which the King and Chiefs peaceably pledged their voices, to allow to the Citizens of the U. States, all the rights and privileges that now are, or hereafter should be granted to the most favored Nation. The King put to this treaty their signatures to the original which was attested by Comd[r] Rudd, Lieu[t] Rodgers and British Consul (M'Campbell) and signed by the Comd[r] in Chief.

The Commander in Chief then met the King several presents, with which he seemed highly pleased, every thing being thus settled to the satisfaction of all parties, the King and Chiefs were accompanied with boats to land them from the Constitution

U. S. Ship Constitution, at anchor off Lagos Bar Dec[r] 2[d] 1834. Sir, In the 3[d] of this

appear to be known to these people, we can thus be induced to taste it. This Island appears to be very healthy, and by its proximity to the coast, should occasion it, we can get low water, which can be obtained on the South Side of the Island. At 4. P.M. of the 1st got underway and stood to the Southward.

On the 19th of August 1813 the U.S. Frigate Constitution, Captain C.S.N. Frigate "Guerriere." To commemorate the day the Commander in Chief ordered the "Men to be Piped", and the Officers by invitation were most sumptuously entertained in the Cabin.

From August 24th to Sept. 5th, owing to light winds, calms, and a strong current, anchored 31 times, between Mayumba and Loango Bay, a distance of 70 miles.

At 10. A.M. on the 5th the commander in Chief visited the shore, and at 3. P.M. came to in Loango Bay. There is an English Factory established here, the principal exports are Gum and Ivory, Skins & Goats are very plenty and cheap. Good water can be obtained here with very little trouble. The natives in this part of the Coast, are a fine race, and seem to be much more intelligent, than any other tribes we have hitherto yet visited.

At 8 A.M. on the 8th got underway and stood to the Northward.

The day previous to our arrival at Loando

[illegible] during the night [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

boat fell with a crash into the water, the block striking the man he fell across the gunwale and from thence overboard. two men jumped after him and every exertion was used to save him, but being severely injured by his fall, and unable to help himself he was drowned.

Emigration to Liberia steadily increases, and Monrovia is rapidly improving and bids fair ere long to become a place of much commercial importance, supplying to commerce Palm oil, Camwood, Camwood and Gums. The Emigrants seem quite happy and contented. —— During our stay here all hands were busily engaged taking in a supply of Wood and Water, until 2 P.M. on the 30th when we got under way and stood to the Northward.

At 8.30 A.M. on the 14th of Oct. stood in for the harbor of Porto Praya, and hove to, the Commander in Chief with several Officers visited the shore, receiving no news here the boats returned at 4 P.M. when sail was made and we commenced beating to the Northward.

On the forenoon of the 15th while beating up to the anchorage off Porto Grand it blowing fresh at the time, split Fore Topmast Staysail, Fore topsail the sails being very much worn, and while taking carried away the Cross Jack yard, hove up and run out from between the Islands

of St Antonia & St Vincent, bent new sails and hauled
upon a wind to the Northward, after passing the circuit of
the Isl^d of St Antonia, at 1.30 P.M. on the 19th of Oct^r came
to in the harbour of Porto Grande.

At 3 30 the Australian Mail
Packet "Tagus" came to sea, after passing this ship
she assembled officers and passengers when her Jack
Staff was in the rigging) gave us three hearty cheers
which was returned; with the Band of the Constitu-
tional Hymn National Air of "God save the Queen."

At Meridian of the 21st the Brazilian
Consul General for the Coast of Africa, came to
visited the Commander in Chief upon his leaving his
Salutes with 11 Guns the Brazilian Flag at the Fore.

At 3 P.M the Commander in Chief returned the visit
a Canoe the Portuguese Steamer, which lately arrived
from the Brazils. the Consul being one of her passengers.

At 6 A.M on the 23 the English
Steamer "Great Western" arrived from England.

At 11.30 A.M. the Secretary of Legation from the United
States to the court of Brazils, (and a passenger in the
Steamer) visited the Commander in Chief upon his leaving
the Ship he was saluted with 11 guns.

At 5 P.M on the 23 got underway for
Porto Praya where we arrived at 5 P.M on the 24

At 4 P.M on the 25 a General [illegible]

The Navy Department was promulgated upon the Quarter Deck for the increase of pay for Seamen; after the reading of the order the crew gave three hearty cheers.

At 9 A.M. on the 26th hoisted the Colors half mast and at noon fired 13 minute guns ~~[illegible]~~ as a mark of respect to the memory of Commodore Charles Downes who died at Boston Aug. 11 1854 a distinguished officer of the United States Navy. The Fort on shore also half masted their Colors, and fired thirteen minute guns.—

At 8 A.M. on the 27th the U.S. Ship Cyane moved from a cruise to windward; while entering the harbor she saluted the Broad Pendant of the Commander in Chief with 13 guns, which was returned with 13 guns from the Constitution.

At 3.30 P.M. on the 27th the American Whaling Bague [illegible] while standing off and on the harbor waiting for her boat that was on shore) in going about, missed stays; and ran into the Constitution; striking us about amidships, carrying away the Baugres Bowsprit, Fore Top Gall't Mast, and crushing her head, She then drifted astern, the only damage we sustained, was the destruction of the accommodation ladder. Sent boats immediately on board to render her any assistance she might require.

At 9 A.M. on the 30th the U.S. Ships Vale went to sea. The master of the American Whaling Bague "Malta" having presented to the Commander in Chief that a boat with [illegible] belonging to that vessel was detained

at Tenerife by the authorities of that Island; the Sch. was despatched to ascertain upon what grounds the authorities had acted, and to obtain both the Consul and the men. At 1.30 P.M. left in the 3 gigs the Sch. returned having accomplished her instructions.

At 9. A.M. on the 4th a French Steamer of War arrived from Cadiz. - At 1. P.M her Commander paid his respects to the Commander in Chief in Canal the Constitution. At 10.30 A.M on the 5th the Commander in Chief returned the visit.

On the afternoon of the 6th all the boats belonging to the Constitution and Sch. fully manned and equipped, under the immediate Command of Capt Budd; assisted by an officer in each boat, were exercised in fleet sailing and boat attack, after going through several evolutions they formed in to 2 divisions, and with three cheers made a most spirited attack to board the frigate, the were repelled by volleys of musketry and big guns and for a few moments there was quite a hot little conflict, when the retreat was beat and all pushed off quick and without accident.

At 6 P.M on the 8th the U.S. Ship Dale went to sea.

On the afternoon of the 9th a detachment of Seamen and Marines with small arms and the artillery men with the Howitzer, each company of Seamen

under the charge of a Lieutenant, the Marines under the charge of Br.t Major Walker, the whole commanded by Capt.n Rudd; landed in the ships boats upon Whale Island, for the purpose of target practice; after practicing for two hours the target evincing good skill, they reembarked, and returned to the ship, the Artillery men at "Quick firing", loading and firing the Howitzer ten times in one minute.

At 11 A.M on the 10th the American Barque, Bounding Billow arrived from Boston, with News and Mails for this Squadron.

At 8 A.M on the 12th a French Brig of War arrived from Gorea, At 11.30 she saluted the Lieutenant of the Comd.r in Chief with 13 guns the American Flag at the Fore, which salute was returned from the Constitution with the same number, the French Flag at the fore. At Meridian of the same day, her Commander visited the Comd.r in Chief. At 10.30 on the 13th the Comd.r in Chief returned the visit, at 3. P.M the Brig went to sea.

At 3 P.M on the 15th a French Steamer of War arrived, 80 days from Valparaiso, shortly after her arrival her Commander visited the Commander in Chief, on board the Constitution, which visit was returned by Commander Rudd on the following day, at 3 P.M, on the 16th the Steamer went to sea.

At 6 P.M on the 17th got underway for Porto Grande.

At 1. P. M. on the 21st the wind being light came to off Porto Grande. At 4 P. M. got underway and at 10 P. M. came to off the Town; found at anchor here the U. S. Ship Dale.

On the Afternoon of the 22d of Nov exercised the boats of the Constitution and Dale, in fleet sailing.

At 7. P. M. on the 23 the Royal Mail Steamer Severn arrived from England; At 7. P. M. she went to sea. This evening the Dramatic Corps of the Constitution entertained several invited guests with their performances.

At 6. P. M. on the 24th got underway with the "Dale" after making a few tacks to try the rate of sailing, (which was about equal) manned our rigging and gave her three cheers which was returned, signalized to her, she squared away upon her Southern Cruise, while we made the best of our way for Madeira.

At 10 A. M. on the 10th December being off the Island of Madeira the American Vice Consul (Mr Bayman) visited the Ship upon his leaving he was saluted with 9 guns. At 12. 30 the Commander in Chief visited the Shore— At 4 P. M. came to in Funchal Roads.

At 6 A. M. on the 11 hoisted the Portuguese Flag at the Fore, and fired a salute

of 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort on "Sos Rock" with the same number.

At 2 P.M on the 23 exchanged numbers with the U. S. Steam Frigate "San Jacinto," she was bound to the Westward and did not anchor.

At 3 A.M on the 7th of Jany 1853, there being every indication of a Southerly wind, and a heavy swell setting in the harbour, slipped our cable and stood out to ~~sea~~ make an offing, it being very dangerous to lay at anchor in this harbour while blowing from the Southward. Stood off and on the harbour until 3 P.M. on the 12th, when we came too again in Funchal Roads

During the Constitutional stay at this Island the Commander in Chief with the Flag Lieut and Purser, were kindly invited to take up their residence at the dwelling of the American Consuls which invitation was accepted. The Ships Company were allowed liberty, which was much needed to renovate their systems, after cruising on this debilitating Coast.

At 7 P.M on the 13th got underway for Teneriffe where we arrived at 6. P.M on the 18th

At 9 A.M on the 19th the Spanish Flag was hoisted at the Fore and a salute of 21 guns fired, which was immediately returned from the fort on shore with the same number

At 10 A.M on the 19th of Jany the Commander in Chief and Suite visited the Shew and waited upon the Spanish Authorities. At 2 P.M the American Consul, visited the ships, he was received with the usual honors, after inspecting the ships he, with several invited guests from the Shew, were entertained in the Cabin of the Commander in Chief upon the Consul's leaving he was saluted with 9 guns.—

At 8. P.M on the 19th got underway for Porto Grande. At 10.45 A.M on the 30th off the Harbour of Porto Grande, exchanged numbers with the H.M. Ship Marion, At. 10.45. the Marion saluted the Broad Pendant of the Commander in Chief with 13 guns, which was returned from the Constitution At 7 guns. At 11.15 came to off Port Grande.

At 7 P.M on the 30th got underway for Porto Praya; the Marion also got underway bound on a cruise amongst the Cape de Verde Islands.

At 2.30 on the 3d of Feby came to off Porto Praya, and sailed again at 7 P.M on the 3d.

At 1.30 P.M on the 6th came to off the South of the Gambia River, sent a boat ashore to communicate with the Consul at Bathurst, At 9.30 A.M on the 7th the boat returned, got underway and stood to the Northward. At 8.30 A.M on the 9th arrived at Goree. At 9 A.M hoisted the French

Flag at the Fore and fired a salute of 13 guns, which was returned from the Shore with the same number. At 9.30 A.M. saluted the French Commodores Flag with 13 guns, with the French Flag at the Fore, which was returned by the French Frigate with the same number the American Flag at the Fore.

At 11 A.M the Commander in Chief and Suite visited the French Flag Ship, upon his leaving he was saluted with 13 guns, the American Flag at the Fore, which was returned from the Constitution with the same number the French Flag at the Fore.

At 10.30 A.M on the 20th the French Commr & Governor of Gore visited the Commander in Chief, they were received with the usual honors, upon their leaving, the French Commodore was saluted with 13 guns the French Flag at the Fore, which was returned with the the same number from the French Frigate, the American Flag at the Fore.

At 3 P.M on the 13th got underway for the Island of Sal, where we arrived at 9 A.M on the 16th. - At 10 A.M a Portuguese Brig of War saluted the Broad pendant of the Commander in Chief with 13 guns, which was returned from the Constitution with the same number.

At 30m P.M. got underway for Porto Praya. At 8 A.M on the 17th spoke the U.S. Ship Marion. At 1. P.M came to in the harbour of

Porto Praya, the Marion in Company.

At 5 P.M. on the 18th of Feby the Marion got underway for Porto Grande.

At Meridian of the 22d hoisted an American Ensign at each Mast Head and fired a salute of 17 guns, in honor of the anniversary of Washingtons Birth Day.

At 8.30 A.M. the U.S. Ship Marion arrived from Porto Grande.

At 2 P.M. on the 2d of March got underway, the Marion in Company, cruised off the Islands of Fogo and Brava, and returned to Porto Praya, the Marion during this cruise left company, when we both anchored at 4 P.M. on the 6th.

At 5 30 on the 8th got underway for the Island of Sego, when we arrived at 11.30 A.M. on the 9th At 1.30 the Commodore in Chief visited the ships the Band of the Constitution also went on shore, and performed several Airs, which greatly astonished the natives, it being quite novel to them. The town is built close to the sea, containing a population of about twelve hundred, there is a good landing place, but very little trade here, the principal exports are salt and hides, the salt pans are [illegible]

of ten per cent, which goes towards paying the Government officers, Provisions are plenty and cheap, their method of obtaining water is by digging holes in the sand, between the salt ponds and the sea shore, they then sink a barrel and the water oozes through the sand and is very pure; they have to renew the holes every five days, on account of the Crabs, which get to the water and make it brackish.

At 11 A.M on the 13th of March, the Governor of the Island, with several other officials visited the ships, they were received with the usual honors, and a salute of 11 guns was fired, after viewing the ships in all the internal arrangements the party were entertained in the Cabin of the Commander in Chief.

At 2.30 P.M got underway for Porto Praya, where we arrived at 5.30 P.M on the same day, found at anchor the U.S. Ship Marion.

At 6 A.M on the 14th, the Marion went to sea.

At 11 A.M on the 14th the Governor General of the Cape de Verde Islands, with his staff, accompanied by the Bishop General visited the Ships, they were received with all the honors due to their rank, and a salute of 21 guns was fired which was returned

the fort on shore with the same number.

Upon the Governors landing the fort on shore saluted him with 21 guns, which was returned from the Constitution with the same number. —

At 4.30 P.M. on the 21st of March the Governor General and aids, accompanied by the Bishop, paid their respects to the Commander in Chief, on board the Constitution, they were received with a salute of 21 guns, which was returned from the ship with the same number. They embarked in a Portuguese Brig the Governor being on a tour of inspection among the Cape de Verde Islands, upon leaving the ship of the Constitution they manned their riggins and gave them cheers, which was returned with the Band playing several appropriate airs.

At 11. A.M. on the 22 the English Steamer of War, "Scourge", bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Adams, Cond^r in Chief of H. B. M. Forces on the West Coast of Africa came in and anchored.

At 10.30. on the 23. the English

Commodore visited the Commander in Chief, at 10 A.M on the 24th. the Commodore returned the visit.

At 10.30 A.M the Commander in Chief and suite, inspected the U.S. Ship Marion, the broad pendant was shifted to the Marion, upon his leaving the broad pendant was transfered to the Constitution.

At 1.30 the English Steamer went to sea.

At 10 A.M on the 26th the boats of the Marion and Constitution, fully armed and equipped, were exercised in fleet sailing, after performing several evolutions, they made a mock spirited attack to board the Constitution but were repulsed.

At 6 A.M on the 27th of March, got underway, the Marion saluted the broad pendant of the Commander in Chief with 15 guns which he returned with 7. She also mastered her rigging and gave three cheers which were returned from the Constitution.

At 2 A.M on the 29th came to in the harbour of Porto Grande.

At 10 A.M on the 30th the Royal Mail Steamer "Solent" of the Brazilian Line, arrived from Rio de Janeiro.

At 2.45 P.M the English Consul visited the ships, he was received with a salute of 9 guns. the English flag at the Fore, he also with the American flag Consul and other invited guests dined in the cabin of the Commander in Chief.

At 6.30 P.M on the 31st "Called all hands up anchor for home" got underway and stood out of the harbour of Port Grande. the Commodore ordered the "Main Brace to be spliced", and all were highly pleased to leave this inhabitable land.

At 9 A.M on the 16th Sqd went to General Quarters, and exercised the crew at target practice with the big guns. The target was a single barrel float, distant about 1,000 yards for a small object the average shots showed good skill.

At 5 P.M on the 23 of April, after arriving within three or four hundred miles of Portsmouth, spoke an American Ship four days from the Capes of the Delaware boarded her and obtained a file of newspapers, and from other intelligence received the Commander in Chief, was induced to bear up for the Island of Cuba; he believing that the interests of the service required our immediate presence in that quarter thereby foregoing the pleasure of visiting our homes.

At 1.15 P.M on the 1st of May

off the South Side of the Island of Cuba.
James Sheny (Private Marine) departed
this life, after an illness of a few days of
dysentary. This is the first death that occured
on board during the Cruise.

At 1, 15 P. M. on the 16th of May
came to in the harbour of Havana.

At 8 A. M. on the 17th Llewellyn
Doyle Esqr, Commodores Secretary, left the
Ship to proceed to the United States, as bearer
of despatches for the Navy Department.

At 10 A. M. the Commander
and Chief and Suite, visited the Shore and
waited upon the authorities of the place. At
Meridian hoisted the Spanish Flag at the
Fore and fired a salute of 21 guns, which was
returned from the Shore with the same number.
Saluted the General of Marine with 13 guns
& the Governor of Havana with 11 guns, which
were returned from the Shore. The American
Consul was also saluted with 9 guns.

At 3 P. M on the 19th the U. S.
Steam Frigate San Jacinto, bearing the broad
pendant of Como M.C Cauley of the Home
Squadron, came in and anchored; saluted
his pendant with 13 guns, which was returned.
We hauled down the Blue and hoisted

sled pendant he being the Senior Officer.

At 4 P.M on the 21st of May got underway and was towed to sea by a Steamer, At 10 A.M on the 23d the "Barge" left the Ship with Lieu.t Rodgers for Key West, and the "Ariel" left for a Pilot, at 3 P.M the Pilot came on board, at 11 P.M the Barge returned, when we filled away for Portsmouth N.H.

At 11 A.M on the 2d of June made Cape Ann, at 1 received a Pilot on board at 7 while passing Fort Constitution, the Citizens fired a salute of 15 guns which was returned from this ship with the same number. At 7.30 A.M came to anchor in the lower harbour, at 8 from the Navy Yard was fired a salute of 15 guns, which was returned.

At 10 A.M Capt Smoot paid his respects to the Commodore. At 2 the Commodore went on shore, to reside during his command.

Abstract of the Cruise

of the

United States Frigate Constitution

In the Mediterranean and on the Coast of Africa,

from

March 5th 1833. to

Abstract of the Cruise of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, [illegible] Isaac C

Sailed from	1833 Month	Day	Arrived at	Nation	1833 Month	
New York	March	2	Gibraltar	English	March	2
Gibraltar	"	28	Spezia	Sardinian	April	8
Spezia	April	22	Leghorn	Tuscan	"	22
Leghorn	"	29	Tunis	Tunician	May	5
Tunis	May	9	Algiers	French	"	13
Algiers	"	18	Gibraltar	English	June	2
Gibraltar	June	9	Tangiers	Morocco	"	6
Tangiers	"	11	Gibraltar	English	"	11
Gibraltar	"	15	Madeira	Portuguese	"	18
Madeira	July	3	Porto Grande	dito	July	1
Porto Grande	"	13	Porto Praya	dito	"	15
Porto Praya	"	22	Porto Grande	dito	"	2
Porto Grande	"	31	Porto Praya	dito	"	28
Porto Praya	"	28	Isles de Los	English	Aug	1
Isles de Los.	Aug	9	Sierra Leone	dito	"	10
Sierra Leone	"	15	Monrovia	Liberian	"	16
Monrovia	"	25	[illegible]	dito	"	[illegible]
Sinoe	"	28	Grand Cesters	dito	"	29
Grand Cesters	"	30	Cape Palmas	dito	"	31
Cape Palmas	Sept	1	Half Cavally	dito	Sept	1
Cavally River	"	2	Fort Brandenburg	Dutch	"	1
Fort Brandenburg	"	12	Cape [illegible]	English	"	12
Dix Cove.	"	14	Elmina	Dutch	"	14

Commander having the Broad Pendant of Commodore Isaac Hull

Distance per Log	Days at Sea	Days in Port	Remarks.
3349	21	5	Sailed to join the Squadron from New York.
1018	11	13	
100	1	14	
337	6	4	
187	4	5	
1214	16	7	
40	3	2	
40	3	3	
300	4	13	
1118	8	3	Lay off and on Santa Cruz 4 hours. July 6th
133	1	8	
330	4	1	
130	1	11	Lay off and on Isle of Saya 3 hours July 28.
650	8	3	
31	1	14	
330	3	6	
101	3	3	
17	3	3	
41	3	3	
30	6 hours	3 3	Remained on board the Constitution Port Jackson Sept. 4th
243	3 days	1	
23	3	1 3	
33	3	1 3	
11153	99 days 6 hours	99 days 12 hours.	

Abstract of the U. S. Frigate Constitutions Cruise, J. Nicholson Esq.

Sailed from	1833 Month	Day	Arrived at	Nation	1833 Month	Day
Elmina	Sept	16	Cape Coast Castle	English	Sept	16
Cape Coast Coast	"	20	Accra	Eng & Dutch	"	21
Accra	"	22	Lagos River	African	"	23
Lagos River	"	26	Columbe Bay (Isl Fernando Po)	Spanish	"	26
Columbe Bay	Oct	2	Gabon River	African	Oct	10
Gabon River	"	13	St Thomas	Portuguese	"	14
St Thomas	"	15	Kabenda	ditto	"	30
Kabenda	"	31	Ambris	ditto	Nov	5
Ambris	Nov	1	St Paul de Loando	ditto	"	8
St Paul de Loando	"	17	St Helena	English	"	26
St Helena	Dec	2	Monrovia	Liberian	Dec	18
Monrovia	"	21	Isle Brava	Portuguese	1834 Jan	1
Isle Brava	1834 Jan	10	St Yago	ditto	"	22
St Yago	Feb	25	Isle Grande	ditto	"	24
Isle Grande	March	1	Porto Praya	ditto	March	5
Isle Praya	"	8	Isle Praya	ditto	"	7
Madeira	May	5	Madeira	ditto	April	1
Teneriffe	"	5	Teneriffe	Spanish	May	1
Palma	"	8	Palma	ditto	"	1
Porto Grande	"	22	Porto Grande	Portuguese	"	11
Isle Brava	June	10	Porto Praya	ditto	"	23
Isle Grande	"	22	Isle Grande	ditto	June	15
			Monrovia	Liberian	July	1

Commander having the broad Pendant of Commodore Isaac Hayo.

Distance in Leg	Days at Sea	Days at Port	Remarks.
11,153	99-16 hrs	99-12 hrs	
10	3 hours	1	
11	1 day	1	Say off & on Dulla 8 hours Oct. 23
221	3	1	Say off & on Athgway 3 hours Sept. 24th
321	3	3	Came to off Claims Bay Oct. 5 at anchor 7 hours.
400	8½	1½	Came to off Benito River Oct. 8th at anchor 6 hours.
103	2	1	Came to off Malemba Oct. 23d at anchor 7 hours.
1027	13	1	Came to off Senior Loango River & sent a boat ashore Oct. 24, at anchor 8 hours
333	3	13 hours	Came to off Loango Bay Oct. 27, at anchor 11 hours.
91	2	9 days	Came to off Malemba & sent a boat ashore Oct. 29, at anchor 20 hours
1238	12	3	Came to off Cuma Bay Nov. 3 at anchor 7 hours.
1321	14½	3½	Came to off Landa River Nov. 4th at anchor 6 hours.
1081	16	13	Came to off Cape Lagostes Nov. 7. at anchor 10 hours.
1,121	3	1	
1,37[illegible]	1	32	
141	1	3½	Say off and on St Nicholas 3 hours March 6th.
310	3	1	Hove to off Isl[d] Mayo, & sent a boat ashore. March 7th.
2403	24	32	
219	1½	1	Say off and on Teneriffe 5 hours. May 5th.
39	1	2½	
804	3½	8½	
149	1	19½	
318	3½	7½	
1114	12	7½	Say off and on Porto Praya 3 hours. June 23d.
21,145	236-21 hrs	261-3 hrs	

Abstract of the U. S. Frigate Constitutions Cruise. L. Judd Esq.

Sailed from.	1854 Month	Day	Arrived at	Nation	1854 Month	Day
Monrovia	July	12"	Cape Palmas	Liberian	July	16
Cape Palmas	"	18"	Cape Coast Castle	English	"	21
Cape Coast Castle	"	22"	Accra	Eng & Fetish	"	23
Accra	"	23"	Whydah	African	"	26
Whydah	"	27"	Appi	ditto	"	27
Appi	"	28"	Lagos River	ditto	"	28
Lagos River	"	31"	Princes Island	Portuguese	Aug	3
Princes Island	Aug	9"	Ilha Bona	ditto	"	13
Ilha Bona	"	14"	Sounge Bay	African	Sept	5
Sounge Bay	Sept	8"	Cape Palmas	Liberian	"	21
Cape Palmas	"	22"	Monrovia	ditto	"	23
Monrovia	"	30"	Porto Grande	Portuguese	Oct	10
Porto Grande	Oct	23"	Porto Praya	ditto	"	21
Porto Praya	Nov	17"	Porto Grande	ditto	Nov	21
Porto Grande		21"	Madeira	ditto	Dec	10
Madeira	1855 Jan	7"	Madeira	ditto	1855 Jan	12
Madeira	"	13"	Teneriffe	Spanish	"	18
Teneriffe	"	19"	Porto Grande	Portuguese	"	31
Porto Grande	"	30"	Porto Praya	ditto	Feb	2
Porto Praya	Feb	3"	Goree	French	"	9
Goree	"	13"	Island Sal	Portuguese	"	16
Island Sal	"	16"	Porto Praya	ditto	"	17

Commander Francis Pu Lieut Lieutenant of Commander Isaac Mayo.

Distance per Log	Days Sea	Days Port	Remarks.
24, 145	236 - 21 h.	261 - 3 h.	
336	4½	2	Say off & on Nefoo & sent a boat ashore 3 hours July 15th
316	3	1	
32	1	1½	
208	1½	1	
10	3 hours	12 hours	
54	4 d.	3 days	
363	5 days	1	
850	8½	1	From the 21st of Aug. to Sept. 5th coming to light airs, calms and a Southerly current, anchored 31 times, between Mayumba and Loango Bay a distance of 70 miles.—
760	10	2½	
1362	13	1	
311	3	3	Say off and on Porto Praya 7 hours. Oct 14th
1954	19	1	
1149	1	23	
999	3	3	Came to off Porto Grande Nov 21st at anchor 7 hours.—
1411	16	27	
377	5	1	
325	3	1	
901	10½	1	
191	2	2 days	
593	5½	1	Came to off Gambia River Feb 6th at anchor 20 hours.
3241	25	3 hours	
94	1	11 days.	
34.905	3649	365 - 3 hours.	

Abstract of the U. S. Frigate Constitutions Cruise J. Rudd

Sailed from.	1834 Month	Day	Arrived at	Nation	1835 Month	Day
Porto Praya	May	2d	Porto Praya	Portuguese	May	6th
Porto Praya	"	8th	Ist[a] of Mayo	ditto	"	9th
Ist[a] of Mayo	"	12th	Porto Praya	ditto	"	12th
Porto Praya	"	27th	Porto Grande	ditto	"	26th
Port Grande	"	31st	Havana	Spanish	May	16th
Havana	May	21st	Portsmouth	American	June	2d

Esqr. Comdr. bearing the Broad Pendant of Commodore J. Hayes

Distance per Log	Days at Sea	Days in Port	Remarks
34905	364-9	365-3.	Cruised off the Islands of Key West & Bahama.
338	4	2	
65	1	3½	
17	5 hours	14½	
181	2 days	2½	
35400	46	44½	
1260	12		

Say off & on Key West 12 hours. Stay 2d

Recapitulation

	years	mo	days
Absent from the U.S.A.s.	1	3	
Days at Sea			429½
Days in Port			392
Hours Sailed			